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**Patent and Trademark Office**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/892,092    07/14/97    YAMAGAMI

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005514    WM02/1206  
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NEW YORK NY 10112

EXAMINER

WHITE, M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2612

13

DATE MAILED: 12/06/00

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

ms

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
08/892,092

Applicant(s)

Yamagami

Examiner

Mitchell White

Group Art Unit  
2612



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Sep 20, 2000

☒ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 35 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claim

☒ Claim(s) 13-15 and 17-44 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 13-15 and 17-44 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☒ All ☐ Some\* ☒ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☒ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-15 and 17-44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. *The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:*

*(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.*

3. Claims 13-15, 17, 18 and ~~21~~-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura (US 5,899,581) in view of Matsumoto et al. (US 5,796,428).

Regarding claim 13, Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al.

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discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claims 14-15, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names by the file format of a versatile operating system (col. 3, lines 1-5). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

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Regarding claim 17, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37. It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claim 18, Kawamura et al. discloses reproducing the image and the filename (col. 3, lines 1-5). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37. It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of

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Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claim **20**, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, an electronic photography system which adds a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37).

Regarding claim **21**, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to

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distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claim 22, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 3, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 23, Kawamura et al. discloses a sequence control unit communicates with memory card (col. 3, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 24, Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claim 25, Kawamura discloses preparing files relating the mode of the camera to store image data (col. 2, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 26, Kawamura discloses, in fig. 1, a CCD (103).

Regarding claim 27, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the

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mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Claim 28 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 22.

Claim 29 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 23.

Claim 30 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 24.

Claim 31 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 25.

Claim 32 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 26.

Regarding claim 33, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that



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automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Claim 34 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 24.

Claim 35 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 25.

Regarding claim 36, Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14).

Regarding claim 37, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as

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P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Claim 38 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 24.

Claim 39 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 25.

Claim 40 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 36.

Regarding claim 41, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al.

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discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claim 42, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

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Regarding claim 43, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

Regarding claim 44, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses

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storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31). Kawamura et al. does not explicitly state that filenames comprise user information exclusive to the user. However, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, adding a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). It would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. camera to include the exclusive user filename of Matsumoto et al. as to allow a plurality of users to distinguish their pictures from several hundred other pictures which may be stored on a large memory.

4. **Claims 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Matsumoto et al. in view of Allen et al. (US 5,737,491).**

Regarding claim 19, Matsumoto et al. discloses, in fig. 36, an electronic photography system which adds a photographer's name to the filename or attribute data by prestoring a photographer's name using the output of the photographer input part (3501) as user attribute data of picture data which is stored in a storage unit together with picture data (col. 14, lines 7-37). Matsumoto et al. does not explicitly state that the exclusive user attribute such as a photographer's name is changed after an authentication is performed using stored authentication information. However, Allen et al. discloses using a voice recognition as a means of authentication wherein once a user has been authenticated control signals are generated to be appended to the digital file image (col. 2, lines 35-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the

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Matsumoto et al. photography system to include an authentication as taught by Allen et al. to provide a means of securing and protecting the user information from a plurality of users.

*Conclusion*

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

6. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

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(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

**Or:**

(703) 308-6306 (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121

Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).


7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mitchell White whose telephone number is (703) 305-8155. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00 to 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber, can be reached on (703) 305-4929.

Any inquiry of general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

MLW

December 1, 2000

  
WENDY R. GARBER  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800